

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in Salem, Ohio, commencing at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th of August, and continuing probably three days.

The distinctive principles and measures of the Western Society are more than ever commending themselves to the consideration of the thinking part of community: "No union with slaveholders," is beginning to be regarded by very many as a necessary measure for the preservation of northern rights. And it is hoped that at a time like the present, when the aggressions of slavery have become more outrageous than ever before, every friend of liberty shall be found at his post, prepared to renew his pledges against oppression, and to make new sacrifices, and greater for the cause of freedom.

BENJ. S. JONES, Sec'y.

GOOD ALIVE.—The world is full of it, and we are getting our fair share of the article. We have just received an installment of two whole sheets, for ourself and friends, from somebody who says he belongs to the "Mind your own business Society," and who signs himself Robert Heaney, Sen. Accompanying is a request that we shall publish the document with a rejoinder. We beg to be excused. The article is too destitute of either wit, sense or argument, to be worthy of any such attention.

THE COLUMBUS CONVENTION.

In another column will be found the proceedings of this convention. The resolutions of the convention are confined to a single point—"resistance to the spread of slavery."

It is said, there was great enthusiasm in the meeting. Perhaps there was. But it must have expended itself on something else than the resolutions, (unless indeed it was in a "latent" state,) for to us, they read exceedingly tame; and judging from the reports of speeches, there were several members of the convention to whom they presented a similar aspect.

"Enthusiasm," as well as sound judgment, would, as we think, have reached as far as that, as the avowed decided opposition to the present chattelism of three and a half millions of human beings. Nothing of this will be found in these resolutions; not even a whisper of condemnation of the slave catching law.

Something more is needed. Just as well set a fly trap to catch a rhinoceros, as to attempt to check the progress of slavery by such a partial and merely defensive operation. That one thousand delegates from all parts of Ohio—assembled in the name of liberty—of liberty insulted—could speak no more strongly, and propose no other method of resistance, seem to us lamentable. Because, whatever effort may be made by honest anti-slavery men in this direction, will probably be utterly wasted, so far as the ultimate object is concerned. Nay, worse, it will absorb the sympathies of earnest anti-slavery men—and keep them from more thorough work.

So has it been in the past. The elect friends of freedom have courted self-deception and defeat. This timid, compromising policy has been most remarkable for its benefits to slavery, from the time of the adoption of the constitution to this hour.

The constitution was a great anti-slavery triumph, in the estimation of Elbridge Gerry and others who sympathized in his somewhat ardent views. But now it is the bulwark of slavery—the grand source of authority for kidnappers, and so is like to be.

The colonization society was a great anti-slavery movement at the north, but it absorbed and misdirected sympathy and effort, and despite its good intention—instead of knocking off the shackles of the slave—by fostering prejudice, it fastened them with rivets of steel.

This policy of limiting slavery has been tried. It is nothing new. The very compromise which this new party proposes to restore is conclusive evidence of the utter futility of this project to establish liberty by preventing slave extension.

The great convention for liberty, which constructed the "Buffalo platform"—how it shook the heavens with its shouts of joy, because it had constructed a platform so cunningly, that the great pro-slavery "magician" could play his tricks upon it. But alas! the compromising liberty men found the trick was played at their expense, and that slavery was enriched by this bargain, as by all others she has ever driven with freedom.

We could multiply these examples, but there is no need. We are filled with regret that Ohio political anti-slavery should have imitated these examples. They have proved failures. And we see no reason why this should not also.

The remarkable feature of this sin of omission, is that the resolutions and the convention seem to have come from the Free Soilers. Whigs and Democrats in the convention, would have gone further. They would have spoken for the abolition of slavery in the District and the territories. It would have been a comfort to them after having stood upon the Baltimore platform to have spoken against the fugitive slave law. It would have been gratifying to them to have given some such evidence of a change of heart, with their free of party. But the lukewarm among the Free Soilers would not permit it. Mr. Root asked that they should only oppose the *last* and the *next* inquiry. Judge Spaulding, who reported the resolutions, and whom we suppose is their author, tried to move heaven and earth last fall, against "fusion" in Cuyahoga. Now (how changed) he has constructed a platform on which it will require no effort to climb—and anybody with northern pro-slavery prejudices can stand on it, without the trouble of conquering them.

Whigs and Free Soilers have raised the cry of "no more compromises." Have we in this short-convened convention an explanation of what they mean by it? The most prominent orator at the convention, Mr. Root, who announces his own superior virtue by proclaiming himself a Free Soiler, seems to acknowledge our obligations to catch slaves—but would ask that the act be done "with decency and humanity." True Mr. Root says that he will not execute this law—we suppose not. But then the states have to do it. And Mr. Root consents to the compromise which requires it.

And the grand liberty convention cannot even ask for the repeal of that law lest it might disturb Whigs and Democrats who favored it at the last presidential election. A needless apprehension, and not very complimentary to those whose alliance is thus sought.

Perhaps we may be thought hypocritical. But so much time and labor has been wasted in compromises and half measures, that at this late hour and this important crisis, we cannot well endure

When will the bondman thus independently labor and receive its full reward?
Yours to hasten that period.
C. S. S. GRIFFING.

MR. SUMNER'S REPLY TO SENATOR BUTLER.

"What! is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"
The extravagant encomiums bestowed by a portion of the press, upon the employment by Mr. Sumner of this language, as an answer to the question of Mr. Butler, seem a little remarkable, and especially when we remember the whole history of the individual to whom its original use is attributed.

Hazael, we are told, was premonished of the very crimes which he afterwards committed, and this was his reply. Its use, under the circumstances, by the learned Senator from Massachusetts, presents to the honest mind the appearance of a mere evasion. And yet it possessed an aptness, viewed in the light cast upon it by the story of its ancient utterance, which Mr. Sumner and his admirers do not appear to have perceived, and have no great reason to be flattered by. He and they have never assumed the position that, Constitution or no Constitution, law or no law, the fugitive slave shall never be taken back from Massachusetts, or elsewhere. Mr. Sumner is one of the acknowledged leaders of the Free Soil party, and the objection which he, with it makes, is not to the thing to be done, but to the mode by which it is proposed to do it.

Against the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, he has spoken brave words, but he dare not impugn the Constitution itself! In consequence to argue the question upon the grounds he does, he fully admits the rightfulness of the slave's rendition, whenever it shall be done in accordance with that instrument, and thus makes the right to liberty forever contingent upon the construction which may be put upon a parchment. And this practical admission of the very thing he refuses to acknowledge in words, it is, which gives to his reply its truly appropriate character. Like Hazael, whilst disclaiming in language the possibility of the act, he does it, in his adherence to a Constitution which renders a different course and loyalty to it, incompatible.

When the question was distinctly asked by the Senator from South Carolina, "if Congress repealed the fugitive slave law, will Massachusetts execute the constitutional requirement, and send back to the South the absconding slave?" why was it there was not returned back a prompt, emphatic, exultant "No!" Mr. Sumner well knows that this is the answer that would leap, with spontaneous fervor, from heart to lip, of every inhabitant of Massachusetts, who has even an apology for a heart, if it were not for the provisions of a Constitution which the people of that Commonwealth reverberate above the requirements of Justice, and the obligations of Humanity. He does not, therefore, pronounce the "No!" for he felt that it would be a lie; and therefore the true point of the question was evaded by this answer. Then, and there, if any where, and ever, was the time the place to have shown that the Constitution enjoins no such duty in Massachusetts, if that is Mr. Sumner's belief. Evading this point, too, he can only be understood as admitting the correctness of Mr. Butler's position, that his was the true construction of the Constitution.

Fellow citizens, the love of political power, of sect, of gain, of personal ease, and domination, does more to uphold the slave system; but at this time, there is no reason to believe that slavish veneration for the Constitution of the United States does more than all other causes combined, to sustain the oppressor in his vile position?

A. BROOKE.

Marbleboro, July 12th.

BALL-PLAYING PATRIOTS ON THE 4TH.

DEAR MARIUS: After the poll-evil excitement was over in Farmer, and all was quiet for an hour or two, then the people began to gather to the school house for meeting, according to previous appointment, and behold, as they gathered, a band of National Democrats and a few boys came together also, numbering in all about twelve. These began to play ball right opposite the school house door, across the street. This was done, no doubt, to attract others from our meeting, and to disturb those who remained.

But with all their yelling and playing, their project failed. Then I beheld two of their leaders, a Baptist and a Disciple, start off after the blacksmith's anvil. Soon they returned, and commenced shooting. It disturbed our meeting considerably. But we bore it with patience, and not one of them could I see left the house to join their cause. Our house was well filled, and great attention was paid to Brother Young's lecture, and truly it was an interesting lecture, and very appropriate for the occasion. Our motto is, "no union with slaveholders," onward, over Church and State, onward and upward forever.

A. P. BOWMAN.

Fairview, Ohio, July 13, 1854.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of the Pure Fountain Division, Sons of Temperance, held at their Hall, on Friday evening, the 14th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove our respected Brother, ARON HINCHMAN, by the hand of Death: it is therefore

Resolved, That in the decease of Brother Aaron Hinchman, we have lost one of our most consistent members, and our Order, as well as all other reforms of the day, a useful and consistent man.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathies of the members of this Division be, and are hereby extended to the family of our deceased Brother, in their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to our departed Brother, Pure Fountain Hall be hung in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered to the family of our deceased Brother, duly signed by the W. P. and R. S., and copy placed on record with the minutes, and a copy to each of the village papers for publication.

On behalf of the Division,

T. H. SMITH, R. S.

W. H. GARRIGUES, Committee.

J. H. KISSAM, A. S.

A CHURCHMAN TRAM.—It is said in the Sandwich Island papers that the articles most in demand with the Japanese are drawing paper, pencils, and Monongahela whisky. If they are very fond of the latter, some charitable people will, no doubt, be found ready to supply them with it.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.—King Kamehameha of the Sandwich Islands has issued his proclamation declaring his entire neutrality in the war between the Great Maritime Powers of Europe. All belligerents must respect it to the extent of his jurisdiction, one marine league from each of the islands.

means of our unexampled prosperity and happiness: therefore

1. *Resolved*, That we hail with gladness and gratitude the anniversary of that glorious day when the Congress of the Confederation impressed upon the Northwestern Territory that "Ordinance of Freedom" which has given character and consequence to five great States, now containing five millions of freemen, but not one slave.

2. *Resolved*, That in humble imitation of the virtue and patriotism which inspired our fathers in the enactment of the Ordinance, we solemnly renew this day our covenant vows to resist the spread of slavery, "under whatever shape or color it may be attempted."

3. *Resolved*, That, to this end, we will labor assiduously to render "imperfect and null" that portion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which abolishes freedom in the territory without freedom from the influence of slavery by the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and that we will oppose by every lawful and constitutional means any further increase of slave territory or slave States in this Republic's Confederacy.

4. *Resolved*, That, in order that public sentiment on this great subject may be concentrated and developed in the State of Ohio, at the earliest possible period, we will proceed to place in nomination suitable candidates for the Supreme, District and Board of Public Works, and invoke their support at the approaching election of the voters of all good citizens without reference to political parties.

5. *Resolved*, That we concur in the recommendation of the Convention of the people of Michigan, that there be called a general Convention of the free States, and such of the slaveholding States or portions thereof as may desire to be there represented, with the view to the adoption of other and more effective measures in resistance of the encroachments of slavery; and that a committee of five persons be appointed to correspond and co-operate with our friends in other States on the subject.

6. *Resolved*, That a committee of—be appointed by this Convention as a pre-emptive State Central Committee, with power to call another Convention of the friends of liberty, and to take other measures that may become necessary to perfect the declared designs of this Convention.

Mr. Spaulding said he was instructed to say that the committee had regarded the duty with which they had been entrusted as a very delicate one. It had been supposed by some, that the Convention was merely coming together in order to construct a Free Soil platform or a Whig platform. Their duty was a higher and a nobler one. He alluded to the ordinance of '87, and to the blessings which that ordinance had conferred; to the unparalleled growth of the Northwest, a section which had made wondrous advances in the arts of peace, and which was capable of bringing into the field, if necessary, a fighting army of 300,000 men. He referred to the concessions to the South, which had gone on from one demand to another until their tyrannic encroachments had become insupportable.

He claimed to be a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and did not think it necessary, to take lessons in Democracy from Franklin Pierce or Arnold Douglas. No fusion of parties was contemplated or desired. The issues were few and plain. They were such as would commend themselves to honest men.

Mr. Probasco, of Warren, pledged the Miami Valley to the support of the principles inculcated in the resolutions, as well as in the remarks of the gentleman from Cuyahoga (Mr. Spaulding). With that gentleman he had warred in times past, and he felt proud to stand, shoulder to shoulder, with him upon a common platform. This memorable day—the anniversary of the enactment of the Ordinance of 1787—would hereafter be honored in a manner similar to the 4th of July. To the latter we are indebted for our independence—to the former for its perpetuation.

Mr. Eckley urged that there was nothing in the declaration put forth in the resolutions, but what he trusted all could heartily indorse. There was not a sentiment there contained which would not be the sentiment of every man, at least as far as Eastern Ohio was concerned, if it were not for the manufacture of opinions for them. He invoked all who had the good of their country at heart, to rally in support of those sentiments. No one need complain that they do not go far enough, provided they can give them their hearty approval so far as they go.

Mr. Pardee, of Medina, said that as a Democrat, he objected to the resolutions only because they did not go far enough. The fear of being stigmatized as Abolitionists was evincing a timidity unworthy of the bold spirit of our fathers. Were not all Ohioans really Anti-Slavery men? He referred to the oft-repeated declaration of the Old Line Democracy at their 8th of January Convention.

The Nebraska infamy was not the first great aggression of the slave power. The aggressions of that power were unceasing.

He regretted that the resolutions were not more emphatic. The only true way to de-nationalize slavery. Upon no other ground could a degree of enthusiasm be created that would overleap, with its whirlwind sweep, the apoplexy of slavery. He was distinctly in favor of abolishing slavery wherever Congress had power to abolish it.

Mr. Spaulding knew that every word that had come from his friend from Medina, had sprung from an honest purpose. The object now, was to carry the State of Ohio—to show the position she occupied. It was therefore necessary to construct a platform that all could stand upon. He was himself in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or of removing the Capital. He would speak of Abolitionists in no invidious sense. They were the ice-breakers in a glorious cause—and I now, should we refuse those who are flanking like doves to the windows, merely because they do not wish to go as far as ourselves?

Ray E. Smith, (interrupting.) Let them go as far as we have broken the force of the importance of harmony and conciliation. As to the oft-quoted anti-slavery resolution of the 8th of January Convention, he had some hand in getting it up. It was designed to promote the election of Lewis Cass. It was so framed as to say something and mean nothing.

Mr. Harris spoke at some length in favor of the resolutions. He thought they were just what was wanting. He did not come here to induce anti-slavery sentiments. He had cherished them all his life.

Mr. W. Smith, of Morrow, addressed the Convention in support of the resolutions. A single step in advance of the old positions of parties, was so much gained. He related an anecdote in point. He would, however, have preferred a more decided expression with regard to slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Root suggested that Mr. S. offer the following as an address.

Resolved, That the anti-slavery cause must be kept free from impostor free men.

Mr. Smith offered said resolution, which being seconded by Mr. Root, was adopted.

The resolutions, as amended, were then unanimously adopted.

THE KIDNAPPER AND THE CHURCH.

Our readers will recollect Commissioner McAllister, of Harrisburg, Pa., and how with alacrity he formerly performed his office of slave catching. It seems the Government is now deprived of its valuable services, he having, with great disinterestedness, resigned his commission, that he might the more effectively serve the Church. J. MILLER McKIM, the Philadelphia correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard, gives the following account of the affair:

McAllister is a member and an officer in the Episcopal Church, and the reasons of his resignation were of a religious character, not that he had any compunctions of conscience—this was not to be expected—nor that the duties of his office were at all repugnant to his feelings. On the contrary, he was unembarrassed by any scruples. His office was well adapted to his particular turn of mind, and the associations into which he was thrown in the performance of its duties seemed to be very much to his taste. In fact, the office was the only one in which he had ever succeeded in distinguishing himself. By this it is not denied that he performed creditably enough the duties of Lay Reader, a position which, for a while, he occupied; but this secured him no distinction outside of the Church. The exercise of his prerogatives as a Slave Commissioner gave him, on the contrary, a very conspicuous place before the public. It was a position, however, which others thought an enviable one. The people considered his official acts as atrocious, and the man himself they despised. Finally, they began to speak against the Church of which he was an officer; the character of that body for respectability was threatened; but they were determined to injure it to its totality. One man, on being solicited by the minister to take a pew in the Church, flatly refused, saying he would not disgrace himself by going to a Church where Dick McAllister was a Vestryman. This was a stroke of affairs that required alteration. It was resolved, at the next election, that the obvious office should not be re-elected. But to this arrangement the Slave Commissioner was not consenting. A lively canvass ensued, the result of which was that the Slave Commissioner was re-elected by a majority of one vote. This led to increased excitement, and some dissatisfaction, and serious efforts were made to secure his removal, which the people of this country are so famous in an emergency. This was, that Mr. McAllister should retain without molestation his office as Vestryman, but should give up that of Commissioner. This arrangement was adopted. Mr. McAllister resigned his commission, and the Church is now at peace.

As an additional item in this connection I may mention that the cause of slave-catching in Harrisburg has suffered another loss in the exile of Deputy Marshal Saunders. That functionary, not finding enough to do in the recent course of business, undertook a job on his own account and was indicted for kidnapping. He has not been able to return to the State for more than a year, for fear of the penitentiary.

BURNING OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Framingham by an anti-slavery meeting. Mr. Garrison was one of the speakers. At the close of his address, to give efficacy and emphasis to his protest against slavery and prominent means of its support—he burned, in the presence of the audience, Commissioner Loring's decision, the Fugitive Slave bill, and the U. S. Constitution.

We append the account of the transaction, as given in the Liberator:

"Mr. Garrison said he should now proceed to perform an action which would be the testimony of his own soul to all present of the estimate in which he held the pro-slavery laws and deeds of the nation. Producing a copy of the Fugitive Slave Law, he set fire to it, and it burnt to ashes. Using an old and well-known phrase, he said, 'And let all the people say, Amen,' and a unanimous cheer and shout of 'Amen' burst from the vast audience. In like manner, Mr. Garrison burned the decision of Edward G. Loring in the case of Anthony Burns, and the late charge of Benjamin E. Curtis to the United States Grand Jury in reference to the treasonable assault upon the Court House for the removal of the fugitive slave, and thus satisfying the fiery indignation with shouts of applause. Then holding up the U. S. Constitution, he branded it as the source and parent of all the other atrocities—a 'covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,'—and consumed it to ashes on the spot, exclaiming, 'So perish all compromises with tyranny!' And let all the people say, Amen! A tremendous shout of 'Amen' went up to heaven in ratification of the deed, mingled with a few hisses and wailing exclamations from some who were evidently in a rowdyish state of mind, but were at once hushed by the popular feeling."

LOOK AT THE PICTURES—ARE THEY LIKE?

Here are the pictures of the North and South, as drawn by the Richmond Enquirer. Whether the pictures truly represent the originals or not, they represent very clearly the estimate slaveholders place upon Northern character. Their whole policy and treatment of the North shows this to their real estimate of the Northern article. And the fact that the North so meekly submits to their insolent rule goes far to prove them good judges of character.

"The relations between the North and the South are analogous to those which subsisted between Greece and the Roman Empire after the subjugation of Achæia by Consul Mummius. The dignity and energy of the Roman character, conspicuous in war and in politics, were not tampered and adjusted to the arts of industry and literature. The degenerate and plant Greeks, on the contrary, excelled in the handicrafts and professions. We learn from the vigorous invective of Juvenal, that they were the most useful and capable of servants, whether as pimps or professors of rhetoric. Obscure dexterous and ready, the versatile Greeks monopolized the business of teaching and instructing in the Roman Empire, and having their masters' ample leisure for the service of the State, in the Senate or in the field. The people of the northern States exhibit the same attitude for the arts and industry. They excel as dexterous mechanics and tradesmen, and they have monopolized the business of teaching, publishing and peddling."

UNPARDONABLE NEGLECT.—A stranger from Pennsylvania, last Saturday, started to walk from Alliance to his brother's, Samuel Richards, who resides some three miles N. W. of this place. On the way he was attacked with something like apoplexy, and fell by the roadside. The people who saw him, supposing him drunk suffered him to lie there for some time without attention. Afterward he was removed to a fence corner and laid upon some hay. Thus he was exposed unprotected from early in the morning till two o'clock in the afternoon, when he was finally taken into the house and word sent to his brother to whose house he was also removed, and where he subsequently died.

Strange that a neighborhood should leave a drunken man all day unprotected from the terrible heat of these days.

Of Disunion the celebrated FISHER Ames once said: "I wish it was part of the catechism to teach youth that it cannot be. An Englishman thinks he can beat two Frenchmen. I wish to have every American think the Union as inviolable and integral that corn would not grow and the pot boil if it should be broken."

This wish of Fisher Ames seems to have been granted. But some are beginning to think that the pot would boil as well and be better boiled if the Union was now dissolved.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House on Monday was under discussion last week in the U. S. Senate. Of course, that body has no intention of passing the bill, but it afforded some of the slaveholders an opportunity to vent their spleen against foreigners. The immense and increasing German population of this country show a decided tendency towards free principles, and to excite the fear and hatred of the slaveholders, they take all suitable methods to exhibit it. Mr. Clayton was foremost in his efforts to exclude them from the benefits of the proposed law. Great jealousy was also manifested, lest by some hook or crook, colored persons might also derive some benefit therefrom, and quite a discussion sprang up on an amendment designed to make the bill unmistakably plain on this point.

Mr. STEWART, of Michigan, understood that, under the laws of the United States, none but white persons could become citizens. Negroes may vote and hold lands in particular States, but cannot become citizens of the United States.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, asked, "does the Senator admit that a negro, under any contingency whatever, can become a citizen of the United States?" He admits that, then his amendment is a good one; but I deny that a negro can ever become a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution and the laws of the land. If he cannot become a citizen, the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky is of no sort of importance. If Senators admit that negroes can become citizens, they admit that Douglass may take his place in the Congress of the United States, if he should be elected. A proposition against which I enter my solemn protest. They are not citizens in the contemplation of the Constitution, and can never become citizens.

He desired to have the question settled, whether any other than a white person could have the benefits of the bill.

Mr. CHASE said that to extend to them the full benefits of this bill would only recognize in them that capacity to hold real estate, which is secured to them by the laws of North Carolina and Virginia, just as much as by the laws of Ohio and Massachusetts. I shall therefore vote against the amendment, in the first place, because it is nugatory, and in the second place, because it is injurious and unjust; and I doubt whether the friends of the bill will promote its chances by agreeing to it.

Mr. CLAYTON. Although I have a fixed and settled opinion upon this question, as to whether a black, or any other than a white person, can become a citizen of the United States, yet as by many it is regarded as an exceedingly interesting question, I desire to make a remark. I remember, sir, very well, that in the year 1849, applications were made to the Department of State for passports for other than white persons. I refused them, on the ground that a passport contains a certificate that the person who receives it is a citizen of the United States; and as I did not concur in the opinion that any but a white person could be a citizen of the United States, I declined giving the passports. But, sir, I found immediately that I was assailed by a great portion of the Northern press, and by many respectable persons at the North, who seemed to think that the point was not correctly settled at the Department. I have never changed my opinion upon the subject; but that opinion to which I refer, that colored persons can become citizens of the United States, and are citizens of the United States, is entertained by a very respectable and considerable portion of the people of the Northern States. A provision in the Constitution of the United States declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." If, then, it was argued a colored man could be a citizen of Massachusetts, he is a citizen of the United States; and so they held he was entitled to a passport. My opinion is now as I said it was in 1849; but the very fact that such a question was raised then, and that the Department was extensively assailed upon that ground, shows the necessity and importance of the amendment proposed. If there be any doubt at all upon this subject, it is the duty of the Senate to amend this bill, to make it as clear as possible, and to declare that none but white persons shall enjoy the benefits of this act.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

SENATE. Mr. Sumner presented a Memorial from the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of the Abolition of slavery, in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Memorial referred. The case of a free man of Philadelphia who escaped from slavery in Georgia under the guards of a steambath, was arrested at Wilmington, Del., and notwithstanding positive evidence of his freedom, was under the Fugitive Slave Law, returned to slavery. Sumner briefly gave a narrative of the affair, and made some comments.

Clay said the dog would return to his vomit again, but for himself, he was tired of listening to the bad phrases of abolition continually repeated in violation of order.

Sumner manfully replied; said that he was in the habit of answering argument on the floor of the Senate when presented by his peers, but when a Senator does not keep within the rules of propriety and order in debate, that man is not my peer.

Mr. DAWSON undertook to reprove Mr. Sumner for renewing the agitation, and asserted that the man recovered at Wilmington was legally a slave. Mr. Benjamin asked Mr. Sumner whether he recognized any obligation under the Constitution to deliver up fugitive slaves.

Mr. Sumner asked the Senator if in Louisiana or South Carolina, laws existed refusing a citizen of Massachusetts his freedom and selling him into slavery for jail fees.

Mr. Benjamin admitted such laws to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Sumner asked him if he was willing to introduce a bill in Congress carrying out the provisions of the Constitution, guaranteeing citizens of one State the right of citizenship in all States; he said the Senator from Indiana must explain his position on these points before he could proceed in this discussion.

Mr. Benjamin declined further discussion on the subject.

After a long debate, the petition presented was laid on the table.

PARLIAMENT.—The New Hampshire Legislature, which has just adjourned, has passed a law empowering married women to make testamentary disposition of their estates.

Seven fugitives from Kentucky—two men, three women, and two children—arrived at Detroit on Friday morning by the underground railroad. They were the last passengers.

COL. SUTTER.

Does not think that the Mayor of Boston exercised the proper alacrity in aiding him to capture Burns. So it appears from the following letter addressed to the Alexandria Gazette:

LETTER FROM COL. SUTTER.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette.—I see by the newspapers that resolutions have been passed in several of the counties of Virginia, commending the course of Mayor Smith of Boston. As I do not concur in those complimentary resolutions to the Mayor, I think it my duty to give a short statement of facts, showing his action in the beginning of the trial.

The fugitive was arrested on Wednesday night, and brought before the Commissioner on Thursday. After the identity of the negro had been established, and he repeatedly acknowledged that he belonged to me, the Commissioner, for some unaccountable reason, adjourned the case till the following Saturday. During the next day, Friday, the Abolition newspapers and the fanatics of Boston were actively engaged in Manufacturing excitement against me. The Mayor was applied to for the use of Faneuil Hall, and requested to preside over their meeting. He gave them permission to use the hall, and said "nothing would give him more pleasure than to preside over their meeting, but that he had an engagement for the evening which would prevent his doing so. He assured them, however, that all his sympathies were for the negro; he had no love for kidnappers."

After the meeting had assembled, and by a unanimous vote had declared that they would rescue the fugitive, an attack was made at the "Revere House," he was killed upon by the U. S. Marshal for a part of his police forces to protect the Court House, where the negro was kept in the custody of the officers. He replied that he had no force to spare. There was no mob in the street, and he had no right to anticipate a riot; his duty was to lead the States, who are indiscriminately called Abolitionists. The treaties have been formed with reference to the establishment of Slavery in the Territories. To effect this an unusual plan was fixed upon, namely: Delegations with powers to treat were sent forth to Washington, General Lynde from one or two tribes at a time. Here the treaties were concocted, and information privately sent by the slaveholders in Washington to their friends, and the ceded lands are overrun by slaveholders before anybody else knows that a treaty has been formed. For instance, Mr. Atchison, as soon as a treaty was formed with the Delaware Indians, sent a private telegraph dispatch to his friends to take possession of the best lands ceded to the Government; and before the information became public all the best locations were marked and claimed. Now, I understand that by the terms of this treaty the lands were to be surveyed and sold, and the proceeds, after deducting the expense of surveying and selling, were to be paid to the Indians. The lands were to be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder, and no one was to be allowed to settle upon them until sold.

What was the result? A slaveholding Senator sends a private dispatch to his friends to take possession of all the desirable places, who instantly, and with singular secrecy, obey the summons, select the lands and form themselves into a combination to prevent competition at the public sales, and to prevent the sale of anti-slavery men among them! This game has been played every treaty that has been made! But it may be argued that there will be troops on the ground to protect purchasers. There will be no such thing. A President who has already gone so far to aid the slave power, will not send troops to the aid of the Indians. This is, in fact, not well understood in Washington among the slaveholders who enjoy the confidence of the Administration.

There will be no efforts to establish Slavery in Nebraska; it lies, as you know, north of Missouri, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Nebraska, except a narrow strip along the Missouri River, Kansas Territory on the other hand, is one of the best and most fertile regions on the face of the earth, and is a most desirable acquisition to the slave power, adjoining Missouri along its whole eastern boundary. The Missouri River, except a narrow strip along the Missouri River, Kansas Territory on the other hand, is one of the best and most fertile regions on the face of the earth, and is a most desirable acquisition to the slave power, adjoining Missouri along its whole eastern boundary.

THE IMPRESSION is already created on the public mind that there was a tacit agreement that Nebraska should be free, Kansas slave. A slaveholder told me last week of the plan of operations, and of the success. A company of men, (said to be from the free States) were examining the country on the Grasshopper, a beautiful tributary of the Kansas River, when they were driven off by the threats of the slaveholders already squatted upon the land. This story related to me by a free State tourist, but they were told that coming from free State amounted to the same thing; but that they could go to Nebraska, were there would be no effort to establish Slavery. The man left the country, saying they would prefer peace and a poorer life to the life of a slaveholder. The officer became angry, and the truckman left his horse, and the truckman left his horse.

THE TRUMPET says: "Here a truckman, who had been home for his dinner, and his horse, and was returning, was stopped by the soldiers. He could not get on, and waited. Other teams came up behind him, and a great body of people also, and thus he was hemmed in on all sides. He was required to fall back. He said it was impossible. The man could go on, but he could not get on. The officer became angry, and the truckman left his horse, and the truckman left his horse."

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SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

John Grable, a neighbor of Wayne County, is now in Kansas Territory looking land. He writes back to the *Centinel*, June 25th, that a Slaveholding Junta have determined not to permit any anti-slavery people to settle in that Territory. He says that the Government functionaries are all slaveholders, and are devoted to their interests.

Mr. Vanderlicke, Indian Agent among the Iowas and Kickapows, about thirty miles west of St. Joseph, had heard that an agent for a free soil company, was in St. Joseph, who intended to locate a whole township of freeholders in Kansas, who were from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and that there were twenty thousand emigrants from Massachusetts.

Therefore this fellow and his gang ordered the agent out of the territory, under the penalty of lynching, but the man fearlessly finished his business.

Mr. Grable says that Vanderlicke ordered him out of Kansas with all freeholders and abolitionists, in the most indignant manner, notwithstanding four-fifths of all that are settled in the Territory are poor people and should vote against the introduction of slavery.

He says that every emigrant is closely cross-questioned as to his political sentiments, and is threatened with the vengeance of the myriads of slavery if he is tainted with free-soilism.—*Leader.*

From the *Centinel*, etc.

LETTER FROM A SETTLER IN KANSAS. KANSAS TERRITORY, Saturday, June 17, 1854.

DEAR SIR: The effects of the unwise and wicked legislation of Congress in relation to this Territory are fast being developed. Meetings have been held in various parts of Missouri and resolutions passed that no Anti-Slavery men should hold claims in Kansas, as a treaty was formed with the Delaware Indians, who are indiscriminately called Abolitionists. The treaties have been formed with reference to the establishment of Slavery in the Territories. To effect this an unusual plan was fixed upon, namely: Delegations with powers to treat were sent forth to Washington, General Lynde from one or two tribes at a time. Here the treaties were concocted, and information privately sent by the slaveholders in Washington to their friends, and the ceded lands are overrun by slaveholders before anybody else knows that a treaty has been formed.

For instance, Mr. Atchison, as soon as a treaty was formed with the Delaware Indians, sent a private telegraph dispatch to his friends to take possession of the best lands ceded to the Government; and before the information became public all the best locations were marked and claimed. Now, I understand that by the terms of this treaty the lands were to be surveyed and sold, and the proceeds, after deducting the expense of surveying and selling, were to be paid to the Indians. The lands were to be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder, and no one was to be allowed to settle upon them until sold.

What was the result? A slaveholding Senator sends a private dispatch to his friends to take possession of all the desirable places, who instantly, and with singular secrecy, obey the summons, select the lands and form themselves into a combination to prevent competition at the public sales, and to prevent the sale of anti-slavery men among them! This game has been played every treaty that has been made! But it may be argued that there will be troops on the ground to protect purchasers. There will be no such thing. A President who has already gone so far to aid the slave power, will not send troops to the aid of the Indians. This is, in fact, not well understood in Washington among the slaveholders who enjoy the confidence of the Administration.

There will be no efforts to establish Slavery in Nebraska; it lies, as you know, north of Missouri, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Nebraska, except a narrow strip along the Missouri River, Kansas Territory on the other hand, is one of the best and most fertile regions on the face of the earth, and is a most desirable acquisition to the slave power, adjoining Missouri along its whole eastern boundary.

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